

Community Corrections Collaborative Network

CCCN Live National Discussion
San Diego, CA

September 10, 2015



National Institute of Corrections

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Community Corrections Collaborative Network (CCCN)

90,000+ members strong

CCCN is comprised of the leading associations representing probation, parole, pretrial, drug courts and treatment professionals around the country

APPA	American Probation and Parole Association
APAI	Association of Paroling Authorities International
FPPOA	Federal Probation and Pretrial Officers Association
ICCA	International Community Corrections Association
NADCP	National Association of Drug Court Professionals
NAPSA	National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies
NAPE	National Association of Probation Executives

Sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

CCCN's Mission

To serve as the forum to develop and work the emerging issues, activities, and goals of the community corrections field.

CCCN's Vision

The CCCN was established in September, 2012

Our vision was to bring the leading associations together ***and speak with one voice.***

Correctional Populations in the U.S.

6.9 million under the supervision of adult correctional systems at yearend 2013 (Glaze, 2014).

- 2.2 million incarcerated
- 1.6 in state and federal prison
- 731,200 in local jails
- 3.9 million on probation
- 853,200 out on parole



1 in 35 adults in the U.S. were under some form of correctional supervision (jails, prisons, probation or parole) at yearend 2013.

Collateral Consequences

Collateral Costs of Incarceration

- More difficult to get a job
- Earn less money
- Challenges returning to school and community
- May see health problems worsen while incarcerated
- When lower risk individuals live among high risk offenders there is a likelihood of increasing the risk to re-offend

Our Presenters

- **Phil Nunes**, President, International Community Corrections Association/CCCN Member
- **Ruby Qazilbash**, Associate Deputy Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance
- **Doug Marlowe**, Chief of Science, Policy and Law, National Association of Drug Court Professionals/CCCN Member
- **Steven Rosenberg**, President, COCHS
- **Maureen McDonnell**, Director for Business and Health Care Strategy Development, TASC
- **Mack Jenkins**, Chief Probation Officer, San Diego County Probation
- **Katie Green**, Correctional Program Specialist, National Institute of Corrections
- **Susan Burke**, President, American Probation and Parole Association/CCCN Member

CCCN Live National Discussion

Today's Objectives

- Highlight federal resources available to community corrections and criminal justice agencies;
- Define service needs of justice-involved individuals;
- Showcase a local example of collaboration and resource utilization ; and
- Engage the criminal justice system in a live discussion about the resources available, how to access funding, receive technical assistance, *and to motivate our leaders to want to do more.*

Community Corrections Collaborative Network

Phil Nunes, President
International Community
Corrections Association
CCCN Member since 2012
ICCA: <http://iccalive.org/icca/>



Community Corrections Collaborative Network

- Focusing on individual risk and need means costly detention facilities are only used for individuals who represent real danger to the community.
- Keeping more people in the community and properly supervised allows them to maintain employment and schooling, reducing taxpayer's burden.
- Treating the underlying causes of offending behavior means fewer victims in the future.

CCCN
Position Paper
“Safe and
Smart Ways
To Solve
America’s
Correctional
Challenges”

The CCCN believes that treating justice-involved individuals in the community can be a safe, cost-efficient alternative to incarceration if properly resourced.

The cost of incarceration is significant, both in terms of fiscal implications, but also the collateral consequences for the individuals in the system, their families, and our communities.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Ruby Qazilbash,
Associate Deputy Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(BJA)

BJA Website: <https://www.bja.gov/>



BJA's Smart Suite supports practitioner-researcher partnerships in building evidence-based, data-driven outcomes and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical.

Smart Policing:
FY 15 \$10M

Smart
Prosecution:
\$5M

Smart
Supervision:
\$10M

Project Safe
Neighborhoods

Smart Defense

Prescription
Drug Monitoring
Program

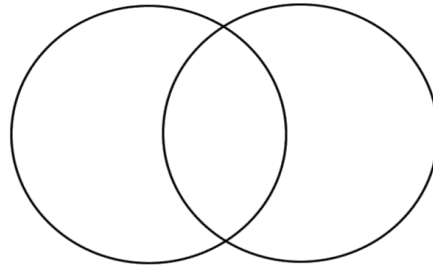
Second Chance
Reentry
Demonstration

Second Chance
Mentoring

Byrne Criminal
Justice
Innovation



Demonstration



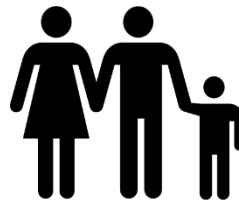
Co-occurring



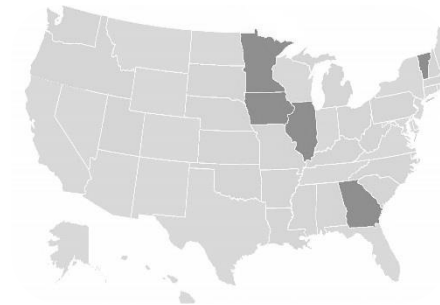
Mentoring



Technology
Career



Family-based



Statewide

National Reentry Resource Center

NRRC Publications

JUSTICE CENTER PUBLICATIONS



The Reentry of Adults Convicted of Sexual Offenses: A National Survey of Reentry Professionals

FEBRUARY 26, 2015

The survey findings reveal variability regarding the extent to which respondents' beliefs about various sex offender-related matters align with current research.

Risk Assessment Instruments Validated and Implemented in Correctional Settings in the United States

JULY 2, 2014

This report is designed to provide foundational knowledge and a working framework of risk assessment instruments for criminal justice and social service agencies, practitioners, and policymakers.



Reducing Recidivism: States Deliver Results

JUNE 12, 2014

In "Reducing Recidivism: States Deliver Results," the National Reentry Resource Center highlights eight states that have achieved reductions in statewide recidivism in recent years

NRRC Webinars and Video

WEBINARS

Technology Career Training Grants



Responding to the Second Chance Act Technology-Based Career Training Program

APRIL 23, 2015

In this webinar, officials from the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance explain the grant program and application process. These grants will provide up to \$750,000 to states, units of local government, territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes for a 36-month project period. The goal of this program is to increase the post-release employability of individuals through technology-based career training.



Money Matters and Reentry: An Overview of a Financial Literacy Toolkit for Practitioners

APRIL 14, 2015

During this webinar, experts provide an overview of an easy-to-use toolkit designed to help organizations improve the financial literacy of clients who are identified as low-income or vulnerable, including those who are returning to the community from incarceration.



Risk Need Responsivity 101: A Primer for SCA and JMHCP Grant Recipients

MARCH 31, 2015

VIDEOS



Criminal Stigma, Race, Gender, and Employment: An Expanded Assessment of the Consequences of Imprisonment for Employment

JULY 31, 2014

This video from the National Institute of Justice features the findings of Dr. Scott Decker, Director of the Arizona State University School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, who studied the impact of having criminal record on finding employment.



NGA Webcast—Strategies for Managing Prison Health Care Spending

JANUARY 3, 2014

Health care spending in the United States has been increasing steadily over the past decade, and state corrections departments have seen a particularly sharp rise in health care-related costs.

Second Chance Act: What have we learned about reentry programs so far?

SEPTEMBER 5, 2013

This video by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) features an interview with leading researcher Ron D'Amico of Social Policy Research Associates. He discusses data indicating that offender reentry remains a national

National Reentry Resource Center

Reentry Matters:

Strategies and Successes of Second Chance Act Grantees Across the United States

November 2013

With over 95 percent of people in the nation's state prisons expected to be released at some point,¹ officials at all levels of government recognize the need for initiatives to support the successful reentry of these individuals to their communities. For the estimated 60,000 youth incarcerated in juvenile detention and correctional facilities on any given day,² there is a particular urgency to help them avoid crime and improve their prospects for a successful future when released.

In 2008, Congress responded to these needs by passing the Second Chance Act, first-of-its-kind legislation that was enacted with bipartisan support and backed by a broad spectrum of leaders in law enforcement, corrections, courts, behavioral health, and other areas. The legislation authorizes federal grants that support reentry programs

for adults and juveniles, nearly 600 of which have been awarded to government agencies and nonprofit organizations in 49 states by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.

The program snapshots below illustrate the positive impact these reentry initiatives can have by focusing on areas vital to reintegration back into the community, including employment, education, mentoring, and substance abuse and mental health treatment. Also highlighted are programs that address the needs of a particular population, such as youth, women, and tribal communities. Representing a wide range of populations served, these programs also demonstrate the diversity of approaches that can address recidivism and increase public safety.

Supporting Employment and Job Readiness

Employment is widely seen by practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and formerly incarcerated individuals alike as crucial to successful reintegration into the community and decreasing the risk of recidivism. Yet the stigma of incarceration and having been out of the workforce for a period of time often contribute to the challenges individuals face when trying to find a job after release. Individuals who have been incarcerated

have been shown to earn 40 percent less annually than they had earned prior to incarceration and are likely to have less upward economic mobility over time than those who have not been incarcerated.³

Meaningful employment can help individuals succeed in the community after release from incarceration because it refocuses their time and efforts on pro-social activities, making them less likely to engage in risky behaviors or interact with criminal associates.⁴ Reentry programs that focus on preparing individuals in prisons and jails for employment can have a significant impact on those individuals, their families, and their communities.

Key Terms and Definitions

Criminogenic Risk (Risk): The likelihood that an individual will engage in new criminal activity. In this context, risk does not refer to the seriousness of a crime that a person may commit in the future. Validated risk/needs assessments generally provide information simply on the likelihood that a person will reoffend.

Criminogenic Needs (Needs): The characteristics (such as antisocial attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns) or circumstances (such as a person's friends or family dynamics) that research has shown are associated with criminal behavior, but which can be modified.

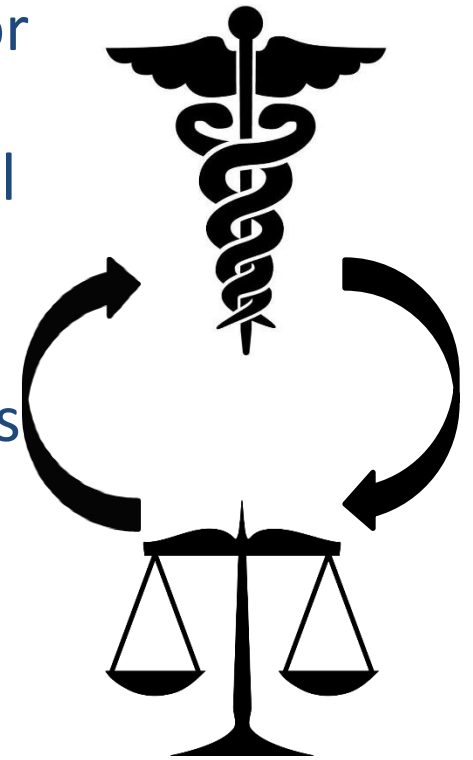
Responsibility: The concept of tailoring services to individuals' distinct characteristics, service needs, motivation, and learning styles. All service components should incorporate cognitive-behavioral and social learning methodologies.

Risk/Needs Assessment: A comprehensive examination and evaluation of both static (historical and/or demographic) and dynamic (changeable) criminogenic factors that predict risk of recidivism. Results can be used to guide decisions about services, placements, supervision, and, in some cases, sentencing.



New in FY 2015, BJA will select an organization, which will

- provide in-depth assistance to a select number of states and local jurisdictions in planning for and implementing enhancements to the criminal justice system to provide meaningful access to healthcare coverage and services
- Assist in building capacity to collect, analyze, and report data that can document strategies and outcomes
- Develop resources on improving access to healthcare coverage and services within criminal justice populations



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Treating the Criminal Justice Population:

A Primer on Risk, Needs, Responsivity (RNR)

Douglas B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D.
Chief of Science, Policy & Law
National Association of Drug Court
Professionals

CCCN Member since 2014
NADCP: <http://www.nadcp.org/>



Risk Principle

- Not necessarily a risk for violence or dangerousness
- Difficult prognosis or lesser amenability to treatment
 - e.g., juvenile onset of substance abuse or delinquency; prior felony convictions; previous treatment failures
- The higher the risk level, the more intensive the supervision and accountability should be, and vice versa
- Don't mix risk levels!!

Need Principle

- Clinical syndromes (diagnosis)
- The higher the need level, the more intensive the treatment and rehabilitation services should be, and vice versa
- Don't mix need levels!

Specific Responsivity

Must treat in the correct order:

1. Interfere with treatment (“responsivity needs”)
 - e.g., homelessness; mental illness
2. Cause crime (“criminogenic needs”)
 - e.g., addiction; delinquent peer group
3. Reduce treatment effects (“maintenance needs”)
 - e.g., unemployment; illiteracy
4. Cause distress or discomfort (“humanitarian needs”)
 - e.g., medical or dental problems

Evidence-Based Practices

- Group or milieu composition
 - staff:client ratio; risk & need levels; gender-specific services
- Standardized and manualized
- Cognitive-behavioral or behavioral
- Homework assignments
- Positive reinforcement for prosocial behaviors
- Medication-assisted treatments

Summary

- ***Always*** assess before you treat
- The higher the risk or need level, the less room for error
- Develop a roadmap (care plan) before you treat
- Use standardized and validated interventions
- Specialized professional training is required for this new population entering our treatment programs

Community Oriented Correctional Health Services

Steven Rosenberg,
President

Community Oriented Correctional
Health Services (COCHS)

COCHS: <http://www.cochs.org/>



Community Oriented Correctional Health Services

The ACA Changes the Game

- Medicaid expansion under the ACA provides new revenue streams and opportunities for funding services that meet the needs of justice-involved individuals
- New opportunities for treatment:
- Medication assisted therapies; residential treatment; drug counseling; rehabilitative treatments

Community Oriented Correctional Health Services

New Opportunities and New Challenges

- Many services and activities were paid for by local jurisdictions.
- Under the ACA, these services can be funded through health care dollars rather than jurisdiction dollars
- The Challenge:
 - New opportunities require new coordination with partner agencies

Community Oriented Correctional Health Services

MAC and TCM

Medicaid Administrative Claiming (MAC):

- Reimburses jurisdictions up to 50% for connecting individuals with Medicaid and Medicaid services

Targeted Case Management (TCM)

- Allows jurisdictions to receive federal financial partnership for:
- Need assessment and re-assessment
- Care Plan/Case Plan
- Referral for services identified in care plan
- Monitor and Follow up

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities

Maureen McDonnell,
Director for Business and Healthcare
Strategy Development

Treatment Alternatives for Safe
Communities (TASC)

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Treatment
Alternatives for
Safe
Communities

Leveraging The Affordable Care Act to Support Criminal Justice – *National Trends*

- Most large jurisdictions are engaged in enrollment/care linkage work
- No jurisdictions have yet been able to fully scale both enrollment and care linkage
- Many jurisdictions are interested to get there – the opportunity is clear

Treatment
Alternatives for
Safe
Communities

Highlights From Around The Country

- **Cleveland, OH (Cuyahoga County)**
 - Initiating change through a behavioral health/criminal justice working group
- **Louisville, KY (Jefferson County)**
 - Creating and embedding new jail discharge staff
- **Chicago, IL (Cook County)**
 - Partnering with The Sheriff to Enroll and Link at Scale
- **Albuquerque, NM (Bernalillo County)**
 - Integrating MCO infrastructure into the criminal justice system

Treatment
Alternatives for
Safe
Communities

The Center for Health and Justice as a Resource

Corrections>Coverage>Care – A Large County Convening

- March, 2015

On-Site Technical Assistance Provision

- Partner with NIC
- Funded through BJA & national foundations

San Diego County

Mack Jenkins,
Chief Probation Officer

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San Diego County Probation:

<http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/probation/>

ACA Initiative



- Collaboration between Probation Department, County Jails (Sheriff's Department) and Health and Human Services
- Facilitate Medi-Cal enrollment for criminal justice involved populations
- Educate about benefits of healthcare and incorporate healthcare advocacy to improve health outcomes
- Goal is to facilitate engagement in services to reduce costs and lead to a reduction in recidivism

County Plan

Reach target populations through Outreach and Enrollment efforts at County Jails and Probation sites:

- Inmates who will be released within 90 days
- Conduct educational sessions about the benefits of Medi-Cal and healthcare coverage
- Provide opportunity to meet with Application Assistants on site to guide them through Medi-Cal application process and link them to community based clinics
- Incorporate healthcare advocacy as part of Probation Officer's case management

Continuum of Care

- Inclusion of a healthcare/Medi-Cal benefits discussion during regular probation compliance appointments
- Connecting clients to healthcare services (Mental Health/Substance Abuse)
- Advocating for criminal justice involved population to stay engaged in overall wellness
- Establishing communications between Probation Department and healthcare entities to build relationships.
- Approximately 53% of people coming from prison are enrolled in Medi-cal versus 32% of formal probationers

Service Needs for San Diego's Justice Involved Population

- San Diego supervises approximately 10,000 formal probationers and approximately 2,500 individuals released from prison
- Assessments have identified top 3 criminogenic needs:
 - Substance abuse
 - Residential Instability
 - Criminal Involvement

Case Management & Community Resources

Case Plan

- Creation of comprehensive individualized case plan.

Linking

- Referring to community based organizations who focus on needs such as CBT programs, job training, and drug/alcohol treatment programs through the use of the established Community Resource Directory.

Monitoring and Advocating

- Providing incentives, maintaining case plan dynamic, revising as needed and working with individuals to obtain services and resources

San Diego Sheriff & Behavioral Health Services

- San Diego Sheriff Re-Entry Facility
 - Comprehensive targeted programming based on assessments
 - Close collaboration with the Court and Probation to develop case plans
- Behavioral Health Services (HHSA)
 - Contracts with residential drug/alcohol treatment program, intensive outpatient programs, mental health services, and housing

San Diego
County
Probation

For additional information please contact:

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National Institute of Corrections

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NIC Website:

<http://nicic.gov/>

Health Reform and Public Safety New Opportunities, Better Outcomes

NIC initiated a national discussion about the ACA to highlight promising practices and provide resources and strategies for expanding health care coverage to justice-involved individuals.

- Establish the relevance of the Affordable Care Act to the criminal justice system;
- Provide health care enrollment strategies to increase informed decision-making between criminal justice and healthcare stakeholders
- Develop collaborative systems and processes that leverage the ACA

Criminal Justice/Healthcare

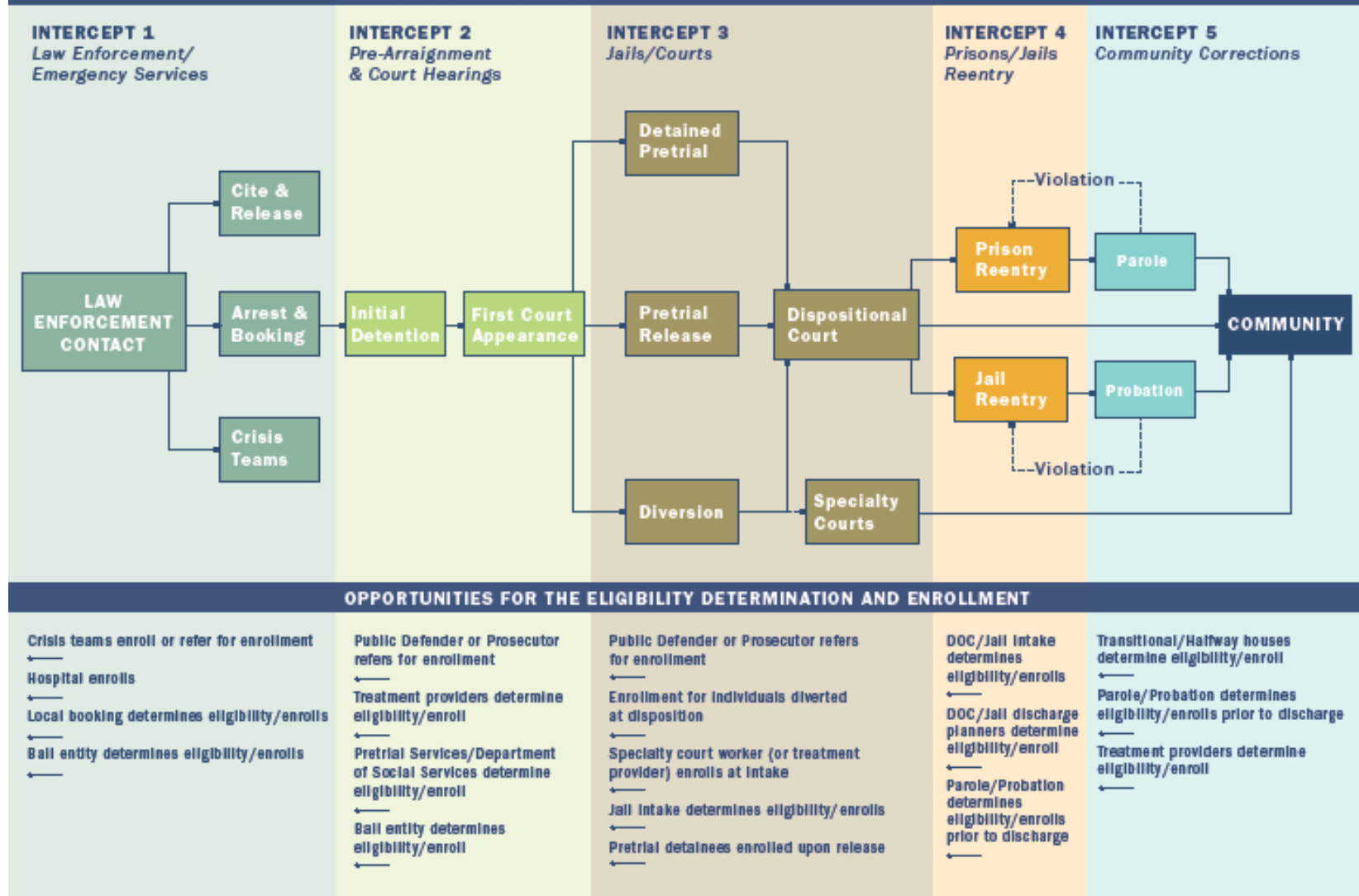
Enrollment Mapping

NIC has developed a protocol for coordinated technical assistance response to:

- Facilitate Strategic Planning
- Map the criminal justice system to connect justice-involved individuals with healthcare through provisions of the Affordable Care Act
- Develop implementation planning for ACA related policy

Healthcare Enrollment Intercepts In the Criminal Justice System

SAMPLE DECISION POINTS



NIC ACA Technical Assistance

- Connecticut
 - Eligibility and Enrollment Mapping
 - Data/Information Mapping
- Kentucky
 - Planning Meeting
- Massachusetts
 - Health Care Reform Education
- NCJA
 - Partnership

Community Corrections Collaborative Network

Susan Burke, President
American Probation and
Parole Association
CCCN Member since 2012

APPA:
<http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/>



Community Corrections Collaborative Network

Our network believes that pretrial, probation, parole, diversion programs, and community-based treatment are cost-effective, safe alternatives to incarceration... at a fraction of the cost of sending someone to prison.

Community Corrections Collaborative Network

- For the first time in 40 years, both the crime rate and the incarceration rate went down last year.
- We know that nearly 2/3 of justice-involved individuals are non-violent offenders that could be safely supervised in the community.
- There are unprecedented opportunities available for community corrections agencies.

CCCN Live
National
Discussion

Questions?

Community Corrections Collaborative Network



The CCCN:

Susan Burke, President, APPA

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Christopher De Ricco, Vice President, FPPOA

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Shannon Jones, Vice President, APAI

Spurgeon Kennedy, Vice President, NAPSA

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Carmen Rodriguez, Past-President, APPA

Ronald Schweer, Vice President, NAPE

Penny Stinson, President, NAPSA

Scott Taylor, At-Large Member

National Institute of Corrections



- The CCCN Position Paper “Safe and Smart Ways to Solve America’s Correctional Challenges” was authored by Jason Ziedenberg, M.S.:
<http://nicic.gov/go/SafeSmartWays>
- The CCCN Brief:
http://static.nicic.gov/UserShared/2014-07-25_cccn_brief_spring_meeting-july_14_14.pdf
- For more information on the **Community Corrections Collaborative Network**, please feel free to contact network manager Greg Crawford at:
gcrawford@bop.gov
- Or visit our website:
<http://community.nicic.gov/wikis/cccn/default.aspx>

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